



WOODVILLE, JULY 30, 1850.

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

PUBLIC MEETING.

For the purpose of maturely considering the proceedings of the late convention of delegates of the Southern States, held at the city of Nashville on the 3d of June last. We the undersigned, whigs and democrats of Wilkinson county, would respectfully suggest the propriety of calling a general meeting of the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, to be held at the Courthouse in Woodville, on the first Tuesday in August next.

Wm. L. Brandon, John S. Holt, Jr.,
Geo. H. Gordon, Samuel Bell,
Jarrot Caston, Jno. B. Draughan,
Wm. T. Jones, A. Leffingwell,
H. H. Davis, Carnot Possey,
David Holt, Charles C. Cagle,
F. Conrad, H. J. Butterworth,
Robt. L. Buck, Wm. H. Rowley,
A. C. Holt, Michael Crist,
E. H. Wadles, Wm. T. Lewis,
D. L. Phares, Claiborne Farish,
W. P. Burton, Wm. Stamps,
Wm. L. Collins, Thos. W. Hays,
Jas. A. Ventress, J. H. Bryan,
Geo. B. Collier, John McCrea,
Hugh B. Davis, I. Cohen,
H. M. Farish, Wm. A. Hassell,
Felix Embree, T. Kingsbury,
Wm. Wright, T. J. Smith,
W. R. R. Ronnie, Jas. H. Nicholson,
Francis Gildart, Edward J. Elder,
Thos. Hickley, Jas. A. Stewart,
R. B. Richardson, D. H. Cooper,
R. Leatherman, James Duckley.

¶ We would call attention to the communication from "Observer." In it are sound views, and some excellent hints, such as might be expected from an honest man of intelligence. We hope that "Observer" will favor us again.

¶ See the letter from a correspondent in Tennessee. He writes with ardor, and doubtless, with truth. The estimation in which he says the Mississippi Delegation to the Southern Convention, and particularly our townsman, Judge Smith, were held by the Tennesseans, is highly gratifying; yet, alone, what was expected by those acquainted with them and him.

¶ We welcome to our exchange list the Koscusko Chronicle, a democratic sheet, published in Attala county by W. P. Andrews. We hail with delight each evidence of the extension and firm support of correct political principles—particularly, in these times of defection and schism, do we greet one who firmly adheres to Southern sentiments.

¶ We listened with great pleasure to the funeral oration by P. G. Dr. Thomas C. Brown, on Thursday morning last, on the occasion of the re-interment of Lieut. Colhoun, by the Odd Fellows. The address was just what it should have been. We hope it will be procured for publication. A narrative of the good deeds of James Colhoun is instructive, and should be held up for admiration and example.

TEXAS AND GOV. QUITMAN.

We have not before this time noticed particularly, the many and various attacks made upon Gov. Quitman by his enemies, because we thought it a matter of supererogation; a useless taking notice of, and thereby making something of, that which would otherwise pass by harmless. "A lie," says some one, "is like a fish out of water; let it alone, and after a few soundings it will die itself." Indeed, Gov. Quitman appears to be a most formidable demon to some persons, who frighten themselves and others with his name.

The last "story" reported at Washington is, that the Governor is ready to march to the support of Texas at the head of ten thousand men. That Gov. Quitman would be able to do so in case of an outbreak, we have no doubt whatever; we think even that he would take double the number, but we are assured that they would not be got together by him in so summary a manner.

We understand that, in case of the consummation of the threatened difficulty in Texas Gov. Quitman will call a session of the Legislature and "submit the facts to them, for their determination as to the course to be pursued." What will be their determination is easy to tell. Already, at the first faint sound of confusion in Texas, has this whole Southern hive been put in commotion and excitement. It is useless to extenuate the state of affairs; to deceive ourselves into a belief that it is well. All is not well, an evil spirit stalks abroad which threatens our ruin, and it must be resisted and crushed. If this is to be the first blow, let it come; the State of Mississippi and the whole South will be ready for it. Every motive upon which the actions of men and States are based; honor, interest, duty, pleasure, and charity itself will lead us to aid Texas. Actuated by these motives, what shall be done? Let us leave affairs to develop themselves, resting certain that the course which should be taken will be taken by those who should take the initiative; and carried out effectually by the people.

¶ President Fillmore has appointed his son to be his private Secretary. This young gentleman is a lawyer, practising somewhere in New York.

Let no one forget that next Tuesday is the day for the Southern Meeting.

It is time that the people were bestirring themselves. We believe that it is generally agreed that Party distinctions shall be dropped in this controversy; and we do not hesitate to assert the consistency every attempt to discourage this patriotic feeling, deserves. That such attempts have been, and are now being made, each one in the country knows (we will, at a future time, make it appear in fully) but we do entreat our fellow citizens, as they value their country and her institutions, as they value their own individual honor, to give no heed to seductive appeals to their prejudices. How shall we prosper, unless discussion among ourselves be prevented, or if it be, be crushed? If, upon the decision of present questions our liberties depend, what a misguided or base conscience that man must have who acts without proper examination! This is not a question in which any party can have a stake, except a Northern party and a Southern party, and whoever among us takes ground against Southern unanimity shall not place it upon *whig* or *democratic* grounds, but upon grounds of holding Northern sentiments. And on such he shall be held responsible, and woe to him; woe to him if we lose! woe to him if we gain! Such have brought us to this verge of resistance. If we go on to the end, they who have sown this wind, shall reap the whirlwind; and if our rights be regarded, and quiet restored, their acts will still appear in the true light. Come every one next Tuesday and hear and examine, as is your duty, both as citizens, and as men of sense who will take any step. Both Whigs and Democrats call upon you, certainly with sincerity. T. Jones Stewart and Judge C. Pinckney Smith will be present to make a report. Let every one come and decide as may seem proper.

¶ The cholera is spreading in the West to a great degree.

¶ We have seen the treaty concluded at the city of Mexico, on June 23d, by the Government of Mexico and the United States Commissioner, for forming an alliance between the countries, to guarantee the construction of some method of communication, by railroad or canal, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This will be a great undertaking, and one of great importance.

¶ The Great Garibaldi, the defender of Rome, is on his way to this country. He will publish here his memoirs, it is said.

¶ G. P. R. James, the novelist, arrived in New York on July 4th. He is now on a visit to Washington Irving, at his place, Sunnyside.

RELEASE OF THE COTOY PRISONERS!!
A letter from Havana, dated July 10th, says: "The prisoners captured at Cotoy will all be released to-morrow, except the officers of the two vessels. They will be delivered up to Commodore McKee, of the Congress frigate, the Captain General having requested him to receive them."

The officers and the two vessels will be detained for regular trial, according to the decision of the Admiralty.

¶ The cholera has appeared in Point Conpee, La.

SOUND VIEWS.

John S. Holt, Jr.:
I see a notice in the Republican of a public meeting to come off on the first Tuesday in August, at Woodville. I not only feel that it is my privilege, but I know it is my duty, to express my opinion where the weal or woe of our country is at stake.

I have studied the history of our happy country; and now ask the attention of Americans to a brief notice of the present, past and future. I am an American; I am not of the East, West, North, or stormy South; I am for a union of the South, that the whole Union may be preserved. By the way, I would ask the great Daniel Webster if he has studied the laws of storms? That great and good man, Doctor Franklin, tells us "we must look for the cause of storms at the point the wind is going to, not from whence it came." There is another law; (mind your own business, let well to do alone) it is a law that has the power to calm all human storms, be they North or South.

I would ask free-soilers, in all sincerity, who made the constitution of these United States? they cannot say the work was done by them; it was the work of slave-holding States, no one will dare deny it. The constitution was formed by twelve States; viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In 1801, those States were all slave States except Massachusetts.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the United States of America."

Americans, do you not feel proud when you cast your eyes over the preamble to our constitution? Union, Justice, Domestic Tranquility and Liberty. Not French liberty, with all the baser passions and Negroes too, let loose. Almighty God preserve us

from such French liberty and sewerage!—No person held in service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—4th Art., 2d Section, 3d clause of the constitution.

Men and brethren of the North, do you all recognize this slavery clause? Mr. Webster says you do not, we of the South know you do not.

Men of the South unite, cast to the winds your old party ties, rise as one against this fanatic crusade.

It is my deliberate opinion that a citizen of the United States can carry his property (slave property; for slaves are property, they are recognized as such by the constitution) to any State in the Union; and that the people of free States are morally and constitutionally bound to respect his person and property. Can a State, can Congress pass a law in direct violation of the constitution? All sensible men will answer no.

The Nashville convention, that great hub-bear, that scare crow for free-soilers and ultra moderate men and old women of the South. Ladies, do not take offence, I was not speaking of our better half, God's last, best gift to man.

I have seen the resolutions and address of that band of patriots, the real union party. I heartily concur with them in all things, except their recommendation of the Missouri surrender; for it is no compromise, it is a surrender of our rights north of that line, and a scramble with free-soilers, tricksters and a General, to foot the bill on the South.

Will the North be satisfied with the Missouri line? I answer no, for as soon as they learned that the Nashville Convention had recommended the acceptance of that line by the South as an alternative, they ran us down to 34 deg. 9 min.

A caucus was held by members of Congress north and south, Harry of the West working kindly too; they gave the screw another turn, men of the South, you had better holler, or the Gulf of Mexico will be your resting place.

Americans, if you wish to remain as one people, draw no lines between yourselves; remember the words of Washington, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Mr. Foote, poor fellow, we have lost him; all that we can do now is to recommend him to the tender mercies of the free-soilers; farewell our fleeing friend; the sunny South has no balm for you, the cold and calculating north may have all thyself, we will not mourn over you.

Men of the south will you open your eyes, learn a lesson ere it be too late? Why, will you suffer yourselves imposed on by letter writers and newspaper mongers devoted to northern schemes? Such men should be taught a lesson they would not forget.

I now proceed to offer my plan to save the union. The first step is, that every county, parish and district throughout the slave-holding states should hold meetings, elect delegates to hold state conventions; the delegates of each state convention to elect two delegates to represent them in a convention of all slave-holding States.

Some of my readers who may have a little more caution than veneration, will say thus far very well you have got your men together, will they act together? I can only say if they are wise, they will.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Convention of the Slave-holding States.

We, the people of the slave-holding states of the Republic of North America, having considered maturely the crisis now hanging over our torn, distracted and beloved country; a country we adore next to our God; a country built up by the union, toil, treasure and blood of our Fathers; a country we will sustain at the hazard of our fortunes and lives.

Submit the following to the world. It is our ultimatum:

1. *Resolved*, The constitution of the United States of America is our platform; it makes no distinction between the States, individuals or property; nor will we submit to any.

2. *Resolved*, It clearly and positively recognizes the institution of slavery in the States; and on the principle of equality we claim our right in the territory of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, We will not draw lines between free and slave States; we have no right to do so, and woe to the party who attempt to do it, they are the real disunionists.

4. *Resolved*, We have no compromises to offer, nor will we accept any but the constitution.

5. *Resolved*, We command our Senators and Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, to carry out the above resolutions to the letter.

6. *Resolved*, If the free-soilers attempt to touch the slavery question our Senators and Representatives are commanded to leave the Halls of Congress at once, in dignified silence; and if a better feeling does not prevail at the end of three days, to return home.

OBSERVER.

Some of the Irish newspapers are endeavoring to direct the course of emigration from the United States to Buenos Ayres, giving as an inducement most flattering account of the prosperous condition of that country.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1850.

A nation is called upon to mourn a nation's loss, for Zachary Taylor is now no more; he expired on Tuesday night at half past ten o'clock, surrounded by his deeply afflicted family. He died with composure, conscious virtue, and an abiding confidence in a future state of happiness. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die; I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving those who are dear to me." The grief occasioned by his demise will be universal throughout this Republic. Notwithstanding many of his fellow-citizens differed from him on questions of public policy, yet I will venture to say there is not one who will say that he did not possess all those qualities and virtues which were calculated to make him beloved, esteemed and honored. Truth, bravery, humanity and patriotism abundant, opportunities having been offered him to display those eminent qualities on the battle fields of Mexico, where those virtues were put to the strongest test, and were not found wanting.

He was in the service of his country upward of forty years (the great portion of his life) and during that period he was proverbial for the fidelity with which he looked after her interests. He entered the army as a lieutenant, and from that he rose to the highest office in the gift of a free people, and now he has left us to receive a still brighter crown—a crown of glory in heaven. The funeral ceremonies are to take place on to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock. Gen. Scott has been invited to take charge of the military, and Commodore Warrington, the senior naval officer, the naval arrangements. The Flying Artillery, under command of Major Sedgwick, (32 men) from Fort McHenry, and Com. C. First Artillery, Capt. Bower, (45 men) from Fort Mifflin, are quartered at the Marine Barracks. The company from Fort Washington are expected this evening. The Militia fire and other companies are expected on from the adjacent cities to join in the solemn ceremonies.

Millard Fillmore was sworn into office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Cabinet of Gen. Taylor have tendered their resignation to President Fillmore, but it is said that he has declined opening the communications until after the burial of Gen. Taylor; it is, however, expected that the resignations will be accepted, unless it be Mr. Collamer's—he being the least objectionable to the politicians and the people—having had little or no agency in the unpopular Galphin (pronounced by those who profess to know something, Gaulfin) business, it is most probable that an entire change will take place, as it is said that the policy or recommendations of the new administration will be entirely changed, and the most important and probably earliest recommendation of President Fillmore will be the adoption of the compromise bill now before the senate; it is said that President Fillmore introduced the Editor of the *Alabamian* Observer, since the death of Gen. Taylor, to a certain distinguished individual as the exponent of his views and opinions upon questions of public policy, and that paper has come out in favor of the compromise.

I will enumerate the candidates for Secretaryships: Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, Robert C. Winthrop and John J. Crittenden; Secretary of Treasury—George Evans, of Maine, and Mr. McKim, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy—Robert Toombs and T. Butler King, of Georgia, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, and many others whose names are not so well known, but their pretensions are not the less on that account, for the other Secretaryships, &c., &c.

William R. King was unanimously elected President of the Senate *pro tem*.

It is contended that Mr. Fillmore has always been a strict party man, and will carry out strict party principles, by making a clear sweep out of the Departments of all persons who shall be found guilty of being a democrat, as he is unpugged and, therefore, not bound to inquire into the "Honesty Fidelity and Capacity" of the present incumbents.

GRATTAN.

ODD FELLOWS HALL, Woodville, July 25, 1850.

At a meeting of Wilkinson Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of Wilkinson Lodge No. 10, be tendered to the citizens of Waterproof, La., for the kindness and attention shown the committee on the occasion of the removal of the remains of our deceased brother, James Colhoun, from that place.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be tendered to the pastor and trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of their church on the occasion of the funeral services of our late brother, James Colhoun.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Wilkinson Whig and Woodville Republican.

HENRY BURGOWER, Sec'y.

A letter from Havana dated July 8th, and published in the *Picayune* of the 17th inst., states that "the prisoners are still in the Cabana fortress, and are well treated so far as *bean diet* and an utter deprivation of every thing else except an allowance of *water* for drinking, constitutes good treatment."

TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

DAVIDSON CO., TENN., July 8, 1850.

Friend Republican:

For sometime I have intended availing myself of the opportunity of giving you an inkling of passing events, which come directly under my observation. Why is it that our whig friends have, from the time it was first agitated, opposed the Nashville Convention? Are they blind to the gross aggressions that have been made upon Southern rights and institutions? Or, are they determined to lie dormant, while our section of the Union is being trampled under foot? I cannot see myself, why all do not join in one phalanx, and endeavor to avert the impending storm, remembering that, united we stand, but divided—we will stand, we of the South at any rate.

The Nashville Convention, instead of reading in twain the "gilded tinsalia of our national independence," have put forth an address to the people of the Southern States so talented, decorous and placid, that no thinking man can possibly fail to appreciate its truth and consistency. Equal rights seem to be all the Southern people demand, and equal rights they must have.

Though Mississippi's Foote may slip when placed upon Kentucky's Clay, still we have props which can stand upon equally as slippery places.

The sovereign State of Tennessee, though said by a large portion of the whig press to have opposed the Nashville Convention, is scoring the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, for his great letter relative to the proceedings, and his own views concerning the report of the committee of thirteen. But this is only a demonstration of southern character. If Mr. Nicholson prove recalcitrant to southern principles let the south disregard him as she will Mr. Foote. When a people are imposed upon, they have, and of right ought to use, the privilege of rising *en masse*, and declaring their rights. The people of the Southern States did this, and the intrepid sons of the South will support their proceedings. In the language of ex-Governor Matthews, "seven millions of freemen can have their rights, and will have their rights."

I gave the convention strict attention, and take great pleasure in saying that I never saw any assembly move with such smoothness; indeed, their example is worthy the acknowledgment and adoption of the United States Senate.

The Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, when he took his seat as President of the convention, was cheered by the brave sons of Tennessee, with acclamations of respect. The grave old patriot, as if inspired by the enthusiasm of his fellow countryman, closed his short, but eloquent inaugural with the following words, "May the sun of nations as he makes his last set behind the horizon that separates time from eternity, shed his last glorious ray of illumined virtue upon the American Union, amid the wreck of matter and crash of worlds." Judge Sharkey is a man of remarkable ability.

Judge C. P. Smith was universally admired by the citizens of Nashville and the members of the convention, for his urbanity and remarkable display of talent. In a word, the Mississippi delegates were all men of a high order of dignity and talent, and justly merited the admiration which they so heartily received.

To conclude, may the question of slavery be amicably adjusted; and may the great American Union, purchased by the blood of our martyred ancestors, stand united as the home of freemen, until time shall cease to be.

Yours, with great respect,

F. D. W.

LATE NEWS.

WARLIKE NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.—Great excitement was produced at Lisbon by the arrival in the Tagus of the American claims. Twenty-one days, in which to return an answer, were allowed by the American Commodore to the Portuguese Government. The latter is determined to resist the demand.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel has been killed by a fall from his horse.

PROF. WEBSTER.—*Baltimore*, July 19.—The execution of Prof. Webster is fixed for the 30th of August.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—Com. Morgan who is in the Tagus with the frigate Independence and the steam frigate Mississippi, had allowed the Portuguese Government twenty-four hours to answer the demand for the American indemnity.

THE NEW CABINET.—*Baltimore*, July 20.—The following Cabinet nominations were sent into the Senate this morning: Mr. Webster, Secretary of State; Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General; Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War; Mr. Pearce of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Hill, of New York, Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1850.—In the Senate, Mr. Foote's amendment, making the line of 34 the boundary of Texas, was rejected—34 to 20.

Mr. King offered an amendment, making the boundary of California 25.

In the House, a resolution was adopted in committee declaring it inexpedient to admit Hugh N. Smith to a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico.

REMAINS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Mrs. Taylor has selected Baltimore as her permanent residence, and has resolved not to remove the remains of the late President from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the Senate.

Mr. Webster, from the joint committee of the two Houses, appointed to make arrangements in regard to President Taylor's death, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to transmit to the family of the deceased President the proceedings of the two Houses on the occasion of his decease, and tender their sympathies and condolence on the late dispensation of Providence, and assure them of the highest personal regard. The resolution was passed. Mr. Webster then reported a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Taylor. This also was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cass, from the same committee, 30,000 copies of the proceedings of the two Houses, and the discourse of Dr. Pyne on the death of Gen. Taylor, was ordered to be printed.

The compromise bill was then taken up, and Mr. Butler resumed his argument in opposition to the bill, which he had commenced on the 9th, and in which he was interrupted by the announcement of President Taylor's illness.

Mr. Dayton offered an amendment to the clause respecting Texas, providing for the conveyance to the United States of all her public domain, which amendment he subsequently withdrew after some remarks by Mr. Clay.

The bill as amended was then reported to the Senate, and the question came up on concurring in the amendments.

The first was on Mr. Soule's amendment for admitting the territories as States, with or without slavery, and it was agreed to.

The amendment prohibiting the territories from passing any law establishing or excluding African slavery, was next considered and agreed to—yeas 27, nays 25.

All the remaining amendments were also agreed to.

Mr. Walker then moved to strike out all the bill except that part which admits California into the Union.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Bright and Clay, and after a remark by Mr. Berrien, that the friends of the bill should be allowed to perfect it, before a test question was taken, Mr. Walker withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Beaton then offered his amendment, heretofore noticed, prescribing the boundaries of Texas.

Mr. Rusk obtained the floor to reply to Mr. Benton, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Morse introduced a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Taylor, which was passed and sent to the Senate and was subsequently returned from that body passed.

The resolutions of the Select committee on the Galphin case were then taken up, the question being on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Burr, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the act of 1818 did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and that its payment was without authority of law and without precedent.

Mr. Hilliard made a motion to lay the resolution on the table, which the House refused to do by a vote of 69 to 59.

The resolution was subsequently passed by a vote of 116 to 63.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, a joint resolution was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, directing the President of the United States to deliver to the Jackson Monument committee, in the city of Washington, such old brass guns condemned as unserviceable, and not being national trophies, as may be sufficient material for casting the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, now in the course of construction in said city, under the direction of said committee.

The House then, in committee of the Whole, took up the report of the committee of Elections against admitting Hugh N. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, to a seat in Congress.

Mr. McGaughey addressed the committee in favor of the admission of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Ash then obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

The *Southern* publishes an approbatory letter to Gen. Foote, with a number of signatures. We have only to say, that nearly every name we recognize is a whig. Dr. E. Pickett is the only democrat that has taken any prominent part in our party, at this notoriously whig city, who now supports the cause of Mr. Foote.—*Mississippi*.

DIED.—At his residence, on Bayou Teche, in the Parish of West Feliciana, on Friday, the 26th inst., GEORGE STANLEY ROW, in the 44th year of his age.

He was a native and highly respected citizen of the above Parish. During illness of nearly three months, and when even his sufferings were most intensely severe he exhibited the most exemplary patience and fortitude. He retained, to the last moment of existence, the possession of his intellect, and was soothed and fortified at its close by all the consolations which an honest and upright life can afford.

By this melancholy and afflicting dispensation, an aged mother has lost a kind and affectionate son, a disconsolate widow a true friend and an amiable companion, his surviving brothers a loving relative, and the community in which he resided a worthy and esteemed member. He was strictly an honest man, and truly a good citizen.

Now that life's fitful dream is o'er, and "mortality has put on immortality," let the friends of the deceased indulge the hope that he rests in the city of our God.

Among the bowers and by the streams On Heaven's delightful shore.

DIED.—At his residence near Fort Adams on Saturday, the 27th inst., Major Robert Norwood, in the 54th year of his age.

Major Norwood was one of the most estimable citizens of Wilkinson county, and his death will occasion great regret.